

BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

BY BOUTELLE & BURR.

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BANGOR BAZAAR.

Whig and Courier.

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BOUTELLE & BURR, PROPRIETORS.

C. A. BOUTELLE, EDITOR.
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The Chief Signal Officer has directed that in view of the great importance of long-time weather predictions to the business interests of the country, that on and after May 1, the indications official shall make whenever practicable a general prediction, showing the condition of the weather two or three days in advance. The Chief Signal Officer says he is aware that unsettled weather conditions not infrequently obtain throughout the country to such an extent as to preclude the possibility of successful predictions even for twelve or twenty-four hours in advance, so that this class of long-time predictions will be confined to such occasions and such sections of the country as from peculiar and persistent meteorological conditions open to assure successful forecasts. These predictions will not be too much in detail, but will clearly set forth the section of the country for which they are intended and the days of the week which they will cover. Those of such terms as "warmer" or "colder" should be replaced, as a rule, by "warm," "cold," or "moderately cold," etc. In making these long-time forecasts the language should be varied, according to the necessity of the occasion, but should always be in full form to convey clearly the general public the opinion of the indications official and also the degree of confidence that attaches to his opinions. These predictions will be furnished in the same form as the regular detailed indications, but they will not appear regularly, so that their non-appearance will signify nothing more than that the indications official did not think it judicious to make an advance prediction.

British Trusts Again. England was not plastered all over with trusts when Mr. Blaine left that happy free trade country in 1880. It soon will be in that condition, says the New York Times. In a recent issue the London Economic gives a list of nineteen such companies formed during the first three months of this year, with a total capital of about \$100,000,000. The number formed during the whole of last year was only fifteen, with a total capital of less than \$60,000,000.

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Representative Hook, of Tennessee, taught at the idea of a disloyal white Republican party in the South. He says: "That would be performing Hamlet with Hamlet left out, in most Southern States. No such nonsense will receive countenance among Tennessee Republicans. But we are fully convinced that the principles involved in a policy of a protective tariff will finally dissipate the spreading wedge with which to burst the solid South. In other words, the material prosperity of the people is becoming of more importance especially in the mineral belt, than the gloomy, sentimental, and irreligious growth out of the war and its memories. The people of the border States, at least, are beginning to look forward instead of backward. And by the border States I mean Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee and Alabama."

The Massachusetts Tariff Reform League announced its purpose to "convince men through their understanding" that free trade is the true policy for this country. The trouble with them is that the voters understand the question too well now. They did their best to begin them in the last campaign, but their effort was a dismal failure. The free trade Congress, were drawn under protection balloons and the protection section is still spreading. The South is awakening to the folly of going against its own interests and already steps have been taken looking to the formation of a Protective League. The free trade gentlemen in Massachusetts might gain some information on this subject by reading the Democratic Argus (Qu.) Chronicle which says free trade is dead and no party can hope for success that recognizes it as a theory, or temporizes with it as a policy.

The Chief Signal Officer has directed that in view of the great importance of long-time weather predictions to the business interests of the country, that on and after May 1, the indications official shall make whenever practicable a general prediction, showing the condition of the weather two or three days in advance. The Chief Signal Officer says he is aware that unsettled weather conditions not infrequently obtain throughout the country to such an extent as to preclude the possibility of successful predictions even for twelve or twenty-four hours in advance, so that this class of long-time predictions will be confined to such occasions and such sections of the country as from peculiar and persistent meteorological conditions open to assure successful forecasts. These predictions will not be too much in detail, but will clearly set forth the section of the country for which they are intended and the days of the week which they will cover. Those of such terms as "warmer" or "colder" should be replaced, as a rule, by "warm," "cold," or "moderately cold," etc. In making these long-time forecasts the language should be varied, according to the necessity of the occasion, but should always be in full form to convey clearly the general public the opinion of the indications official and also the degree of confidence that attaches to his opinions. These predictions will be furnished in the same form as the regular detailed indications, but they will not appear regularly, so that their non-appearance will signify nothing more than that the indications official did not think it judicious to make an advance prediction.

British Trusts Again. England was not plastered all over with trusts when Mr. Blaine left that happy free trade country in 1880. It soon will be in that condition, says the New York Times. In a recent issue the London Economic gives a list of nineteen such companies formed during the first three months of this year, with a total capital of about \$100,000,000. The number formed during the whole of last year was only fifteen, with a total capital of less than \$60,000,000.

These trusts comprise all sorts of industries and products, though, as in this country, little is known of the methods employed in organizing and controlling these combinations. The greatest trust, however, has yet to be formed, and when completed will rival the Standard Oil combine. We refer to the coal trust. The coal interests of Great Britain outrank all other single industries, and the ownership of the coal fields is concentrated in a comparatively few hands. The proposed capital of the coal trust is \$100,000,000, or about \$60,000,000, and it is expected the money is ready to be put up.

It is further stated upon reliable authority that every coal trust in Great Britain will take parties at low rates. Recent oil

and the proceeds of stock pools.

It is assumed that going corporations and private firms will prefer to take stock wholly or in part for their property, and it will be a comparatively easy matter to adjust the dividends. No details are omitted, and elaborate arrangements are suggested for staking funds to compensate for the exhaustion of supply in given values and districts.

From these facts it may safely be assumed that in a short time free trade England will be most thoroughly plastered over with trusts, and that Mr. Blaine knew exactly what he was talking about when he announced the fact, for his earlier speeches last year, at ADY rate, the fact that trusts flourish in a free trade country shows conclusively that the trust does not promote them. It is time free traders realized the truth of this.

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1880.

The centennial celebration is now over. In view of the wonderful progress made in the last one-hundred years it makes one fairly dizzy to think of the possibilities of the next century. Washington

